

The Daily Gazetteer.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 31. 1739.

Nov. 31. 1739

No. 1377.



It is but a melancholy Consideration to a Man of good Sense and deep Reflection, that there is nothing in this World either perfect or permanent. In vain the greatest Wisdom is employ'd in framing any Machine; in vain the utmost Nicety used in the Choice of the Materials; in vain the greatest Skill and Toil employed in putting them together. All this Foresight, all this Diligence, all this Assiduity, are only Temporary Expedients, which may preserve Order and Beauty for a Time, but can fix neither beyond the Reach of Accidents, or the Injuries of Time. This seems to be the true Reason, why the best contriv'd Governments have, in the End, either destroy'd themselves, or proved too weak to resist External Attacks. Political Wisdom can no more prescribe any Rules for eradicating these Seeds of Dissention; whence spring the Troubles which bring all States to Dissolution, than Medical Science can point out Ways and Means for rooting out the imperceptible Causes of Distempers in human Bodies, which bring all Sexes and all Ages to the Grave. For tho' it be true, that Political Bodies are much longer liv'd than Natural ones; yet the common Maxim that they are immortal, is evidently false. We see many of them crazy and weak at all Times; and there is scarce an Age in which some or other are not dissolved, and sink into their Primitive Nothing. These, even in Speculation, are but troublesome and uneasy Thoughts; and, like the Contemplation of human Maladies and Mortality, fill the Mind with dark, &c. comfortable Ideas. But when we bring the Thing nearer, when we consider the Political Distress or Health of that Government under which we live; then it is that an honest, humane Heart feels either the most sprightly Joy, or the most piercing Grief, according to the Condition in which he conceives his Country.

It must be owned, that all Persons, however honest, however humane, are not proper Judges of the Increase or the Decay, of the Augmentation or Diminution, of that Political Spirit of Life which informs the Government under which they live. But then it must be owned, that every Man of Common Sense and Common Discernment, must necessarily perceive Political Convulsions; and if he has any Kind of Concern for his Country; nay, indeed, if he has any Concern for himself, but must be strongly alarmed. In such a Situation, to bid a Man be easy, and give himself no Trouble, is just as reasonable, as to advise a Man who has had Two Fits of the Apoplexy, not to trouble his Head about the Third, which will be probably his last. That is to say, This is a Doctrine equally scandalous and absurd, such as no Man of Probity can ever be brought to preach, no Man of ordinary Understanding can be induced to hear with Patience. In calm Weather, and in an ordinary Course, those who are on Board a Vessel mind each his particular Concern; but when the Tempest rises, and all are in Danger, then, of consequence, all are in Motion; and no Man thinks it a Mark either of Prudence or Courage to sit still and be drown'd. In the Maladies incident to human Bodies, we are all ready to allow that it is best not to let Things go too far. We easily see that it is for our Interest to submit to the Trouble of Physick, to avoid or to be rid of a more troublesome Disease. In Political Evils this Reasoning is not only altogether as proper, but is attended with this farther Circumstance, that whereas in the other Cases all Care may come too late, all Efforts may prove ineffectual; yet here it is otherwise. For tho' States are subject to Dissolution, yet this can never happen if those who compose the State exert themselves heartily and steadily in its Defence. For all Political Ailments are a Kind of Jaundices, induced by Idleness and ill Habit, and which may be certainly cured by Exercise and Industry. But in both Cases, if we lose our Spirits we lose all: And tho' we may ascribe the fatal Period to the Influence of the Stars, or to the Strength of the Disease; yet that is all Delusion, our Fate is owing to ourselves; and it is womanish to deplore what we wanted the Spirit of Men to prevent.

I believe there is no Country under the Sun, the Inhabitants of which have often felt, or more fatally experienced the Consequences of Political Convulsions, than those seated in the Island of Great Britain. For not to ascend to early and therefore indifferently known Times, let us but consider, That before the Reign of Henry VII. we may say of our Constitution what *Thucydides* says of the Greeks before the Persian War, that all was dark and troublesome; nothing settled, nothing stable. One Set of Notions were just and legal To-day, and the same Notions To-morrow, if they did not alter their Nature, were at least rendered criminal by the Powers in Being. Our Princes aimed at being absolute over all their Subjects; our Barons espoused the Cause of Liberty: But what Liberty? Surely their own, and their own only! For with Respect to the People they expected an unlimited an Obedience from them towards themselves, as from them the King expected. Hence frequent Riots of the Commons against both King and Lords. Hence the Projects of *Wat Tyler* and *Jack Straw*: Rash and raw indeed, but still founded in Nature, tho' not in Reason. There requires no Learning to feel a Wound, how much Knowledge soever is necessary to the Curing it. And tho' these poor Fellows were indubitably wrong in the Means, yet in the End at which they aimed they were certainly right. Unreasonable Subjection is, of consequence, unnatural; and whatever is so, cannot last long. But before the Evil is thrown off, and the Constitution once again thoroughly settled, great are the Struggles, and sensible the Pains.

The Design which King Henry VII. had in View, was certainly the fixing his own Power on a firm Basis, by uniting and enriching his Subjects. In order to this he lessen'd the exorbitant Power of the Barons, by affording the Commons the Means of acquiring Property, and paying a greater Regard than his Predecessors had done to their Representatives in Parliament. This answered his Purpose exactly; enabled him to rule with great Reputation at Home, and at the same Time made him rever'd throughout Europe. The sole Cause his Subjects had to complain, was from his Severity in levying Fines, Forfeitures, &c. by which he acquired an immense Treasure, and kept it in his Exchequer; which was also a Grievance. But the Shock to which his Government had been exposed in the Beginning, made the King look upon Necessity as the greatest of all Evils; and on a certain Fund for Expenses as the best Security for his own and his Subjects Quiet. In other Respects the People in general had nothing either to desire or to fear. They saw themselves freed for ever from those Contests about the Succession, which caused so much Trouble, and cost so much Blood. They saw their Circumstances much mended by the wise and prudent Measures the King had taken; and they could not but rejoice in beholding the true Spirit of Liberty cherish'd by the Crown which promised Protection to the Commons in general, instead of affording an unreasonable Licence to a small Body of Nobles, which had been justly called Liberty in former Times.

As the Load of Civil Oppression was in some measure thrown off in the Days of Henry VII. so the intolerable Burthen of Ecclesiastical Slavery was in a great measure taken away under his Son Henry VIII. Tho' he govern'd severely with respect to Individuals, yet as to the Commons in general, and their Representatives in Parliament, he always affect'd to treat them both with Kindness and Confidence, especially after the Death of Cardinal *Wolsey*; when his Majesty ear'd to have nothing of Importance done, but by the Sanction of Law. This Complacence of his for Parliaments produced great Compliances in them. It may be the Necessities of the Times required them; but however it was, they gave the King, by Law, such vast Additions of Power, as might have been of bad Consequence under his Successors. But these Laws were repealed in the Minority which succeeded Under the Authority of the People was still growing; and tho' on King *Edward's* Death the Nation was thrown into great Confusion, yet the common Consent of the People set the lawful Successor on the Throne in spite of the Intrigues and Power of a Court Faction.

In the Reign of Queen *Mary*, the House of Com-

mons was become so formidable, that we are told, that Princess and her Ministry had Recourse to Corruption. Yet this Corruption, whatever it was, could not induce them to compliment away the Nation's Liberties or their own. Even her Ministry concurred in the Measures necessary for preventing the ill Effects of the Spanish Match; and when the Queen's Attachment to her Husband engaged her in Schemes prejudicial to the Interest of the Nation, the Commons remained firm to that Interest; and tho' they preserv'd their Duty to her, yet they lost all their former Complaisance. One may therefore reasonably believe that the Impuration formerly mentioned is the pure Effect, either of Malice or Misinformation. At least we must believe from this Instance, that no Arts, no Management can prevail with a Majority of *Englishmen* to enter knowingly into such Measures as may be fatal to their Country's Interest, or to the Liberties of those they represent.

The Reign of Queen *Elizabeth* is usually represented as a Reign of Prerogative, and nothing is more common than to hear her Conduct towards her Parliaments condemned even by those who magnify her Wisdom and Spirit in all other things. Yet if her Behaviour in this respect be nicely examined, it will perhaps appear in quite another Light. Her Majesty took Care at the Beginning of her Reign to have the Constitution in Church and State examined and settled in Parliament. This done, she apply'd all her Skill and Industry to support this Constitution against all Attacks from abroad, as well as against all Attempts at home. In doing this she did indeed take some extraordinary Steps, with respect to Motions and Speeches in the House of Commons, which tended not to the Redress of Grievances, or to the settling of wholesome Laws, but to the unsettling the Constitution, which, considering the Circumstances of those Times, must have had very bad, if not ruinous Effects. But with respect to the Liberty of the People, no Prince was ever more tender of that, or more careful of not burthening her Subjects with oppressive and unnecessary Taxes. Hence whatever Disputes might happen between her and some forward Men in either House of Parliament, the People in general remain'd entirely well affected to the Queen, and had the highest Confidence in her Administration. There were then no such Distinctions as the Court and Country Party. It was absolutely necessary for a Man to intend his Country's Good, if he desired to be well at Court; and the Favour of the Sovereign, nay even a Place under her was in that Reign the best Recommendation a Gentleman could desire who meant to stand a Candidate at an Election in the Country. This Unanimity was the great Secret of the Queen's Politics; she would give Places to whom she pleased; but then she was pleas'd with none but such as had the Publick Good at Heart: Her faithful Commons were convinced of this, and by cheerfully concurring with the Measures of the Administration, earn'd the *English* Glory to the greatest Height, and effectually humbled the Pride of Spain.

In the Reign of King *James I.* arose the first Struggle in Parliament between those who were for advancing the King's Prerogative, and such as were for maintaining or perhaps enlarging the Peoples Privileges; and then began the Distinctions of Court and Country, which continued down to the Reign of King *Charles II.* when they took the Names of *Whig* and *Tory*. During this whole Period of Time it was very well understood what each Party contended for, only the precise Terms with which each would be satisfied never were, indeed never could be fixed. Both Parties however agreed, that neither were absolutely in the Wrong. That is, the Country Party allow'd, that the King had a Right to his Prerogative; and the Courtiers admitted, that the People also had a Title to their Liberties. What they struggled about were the Laws; in enacting of which each Party had in View the Support of their own Interest. But under the Reign of King *James II.* Things took a new Turn; that Prince claimed by his Prerogative a Power of dispensing with the Laws, which, in Fact, rendered them no Laws; and this was understood to be an entire Subversion of the Constitution.

By the *Revolution*, the People were deliver'd from their Apprehensions of Slavery, the Constitution was restored, and the Rights of the People declar'd; whereby

whereby the Royal Prerogative was consequently bounded. From that time the deciding about the Health or Sickness of the State ceased to be mysterious: For from that time Party Names and Cant Phrases could deceive none but the Vulgar. The Epithets Court and Country might be indeed made use of, but every Man of common Sense had and has it still in his Power to discern with how much or how little Propriety. Since that time a Court Party must be a Party endeavouring to extend the Royal Prerogative; to question, or to destroy the legal Rights of the People; to set Parliaments aside, or to shew little Regard to their Advice: And a Country Party must be, such a one as by all legal Methods opposes all Attempts of this Sort. But if it should ever enter into Mens Heads to call that a Court Party which supports an Administration acting conformable to the Constitution, under the Commands of a Prince constantly advised by, and all whose Measures are approved in Parliament; then perhaps it will not be thought a Solecism to style those a Country Party, who by Overturning the Constitution, would dishonour and destroy their Country.

R. FREEMAN.

Yesterday arrived a Mail from Holland.

Petersburg, Nov. 7 N.S.

THE pernicious League or Conspiracy, which was lately said to have been formed against this Empire and its Allies, breaks out every Day more and more; so that the Publick may expect soon to be informed of the chief Particulars. Last Winter some Polish Lords sent the Sieur G—ki to Constantinople, with Letters for the Grand Signior and Grand Vizier, which were to serve as his Credentials, empowering him to make certain Proposals to the Ottoman Porte, and to treat with their Ministers. This Embassy was very well received, and the Answers that were returned to each of his Proposals were such, that the Polish Lords had no reason to distrust the Success of their dangerous Enterprise, as indeed they did not: But both the Proposals and the Answers are fallen into the Hands of our Court, together with several other later Pieces concerning that horrid Negotiation. The last are not yet publick; but the following is the Substance of the former, viz. The Proposals made to the Grand Signior by the Sieur G—ki, and of his Highness's Answer.

I. I am come to the most serene Ottoman Porte with the consent of certain Polish Senators, from whom I have brought Letters:

Answer. Because it is expressly said in the Letters of the said Senators that Credit may be given to the Bearer thereof, the Porte will give Credit to what he shall propose clearly by Word of Mouth.

II. The Republick of Poland demands and insists, that the Peace concluded with the most Serene Porte by the Treaty of Carlowitz may be inviolably maintained.

Answer. Since the Treaty of Carlowitz, the Porte has constantly taken care, that the said Treaty be inviolably maintained to the latest times.

III. The Republick of Poland demands moreover, that the Porte and Poland may reciprocally be Friends to their respective Friends, and Enemies to their respective Enemies.

Answer. The Porte consents to this Demand, and, as soon as they have certain Advice that the Poles are confederated, they will give Orders for the Ottoman Army to join that of Poland, and that both shall act in concert either for Peace or for War.

IV. In pursuance of this Confederacy and Alliance concluded with the most serene Porte, We the Confederates desire the Porte to lend us 3 or 400000 Hungarian Ducats, to augment the Polish Army, which Sum the most serene Porte shall reimburse themselves out of the Contributions to be raised in Muscovy.

Answer. As soon as the Porte has certain Advice that the Poles have formed their Confederacy, it will assist them with the Sum desired, as well as with its Army: And as to the Payment of that Sum, the same shall be settled in due Time and Place.

V. The Republick demands that the Porte maintain an Army of 50000 Turks and Tartars near Chocia and Sorocza, in order to succour the Poles in case of an Invasion.

Answer. This Army shall march at the Beginning of next Spring, with Orders to assist the Poles without Reserve as soon as ever they have need of it. The most Serene Kan and the Seraskiers Sultan of Buczack shall likewise join their Troops to it, if it be necessary, and the Artillery which the Poles shall demand shall likewise be furnished.

VI. The Porte is desired to engage the Crown of Sweden to send into Poland, by way of Dantzick, 10000 Foot, and 500 Officers to discipline the Polish Army.

Answer. The Republick itself may apply to the Crown of Sweden for this Purpose.

VII. The Porte is desired to assist the Poles in the Recovery of the dismembered Provinces, without pretending to any other Reward for this Service than the Booty which shall be taken from the Enemy, and that to be equally divided.

Answer. The Porte will assist the Poles in the Recovery of their Pretensions, and be ready to assist them upon every other Occasion.

VIII. The Porte is desired to take care that their Troops observe an exact Discipline when they enter the Territories of Poland.

Answer. The Porte will see that this Article be punctually observed.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Lisbon, Nov. 14. N.S. On the 9th arrived the John and Mary, Wilk, in 10 Days from Topsham; the Alexander, Leake, in 32 Days from New-York; and the Dursley Galley Man of War, Capt. Smith, from a Cruise: On the 11th, the Eltham Man of War, Lord Augustus Fitzroy, in 5 Days from Gibraltar for England; the Jenny, Pope, from Sicily; and the Neptune, Reeves, from Philadelphia: On the 12th, the Romney Man of War, Capt. Henry Medley, in 22 Days from Newfoundland, as Convoy to the following Ships; viz. the Robert, Bees; the Richard and Robert, Wakeham; the Northampton, Thorpe; the Roebuck, Pym; the John, Leigh; the Sarah, Reeks; the William, Withorn; the Mount, Walter; the Molly, Esott; the Minerva, Pitt; the Bee, Willis; the Betty, Cooper; the Sufanna, Rodier; the Patience, Bowles; the Elizabeth, Field; the New Key, France; the Eleanor and Elizabeth, Land; the Willing Mind, Land; the Two Batchelors, Dixon; the Placentin, Brooks; the Plymouth, Olive; the Doddington, Olive; the Tennifer, Carter; the Speedy, Mitchell; the Dolphin, Swadland; the Endeavour, Robins; the Port Merchant, Robins; the Northorn, Browning; the Hopewell, Wise; the Prosperous, Chappel; the Carolina, Snayton; the Hanover, Linthorn; the Dove, Thomas; the America, Laverfon; the Loyal, Filmore; the Joyce, Penny; the Charming Molly, Woolcott; the Weston's Adventure, Weston; the Prince William, Hoyle; the Rachel, Hartnell; the Charming Rebecca, Dobbins; the Joseph, Passmore; the Anelope, Ayres; the William and Mary, Linthorn; the Joseph and Benjamin, Linthorn; and the Minerva, Twito: In all 46 Sail: On the 13th, the Micklethwait, Giles, from Sicily. On the 8th sailed the Hanover Packet, Osborn, for Falmouth.

Amsterdam, Nov. 25. N.S. In the Texel is arrived the Twelve Tribes of Israel, Cornelis Boelin, from London. At Bremen, the Gregorius, Frederick Borneman, from London.

HOME PORTS.

Deal, Nov. 19. Wind W.S.W. Remains the Dunkirk Man of War, with the Ashton and Bootie, Ellison, for Dublin; the —, Grinstead, for Shorham; the —, Turner, for Topsham. Arrived the Mary, Pearce, from Exon.

Graveland, Nov. 19. Pass'd by the Neptune, Stephenfon, from Dunkirk.

Arrived at several Ports At Gibraltar, the Mahon, Stamper, from London. At Rotterdam, the Love and Loyalty, Nicholson, from Whitehaven.

The Mary and Margaret, Gibbon, is sail'd from Mounts-bay with Pilchards for Madeira.

L O N D O N.

From the London Gazette.

Whitehall, Nov. 20. His Excellency the Earl Waldegrave, his Majesty's Ambassador at Paris, having complain'd to the Court of France, that some Spanish Vessels had seized Ships belonging to his Majesty's Subjects in the River of Bourdeaux, the French Ministers have assured his Excellency, that Orders were sent to the proper Officers at that Place to endeavour to seize the Spaniards and their Vessels, and to restore immediately to his Majesty's Subjects the Ships and Effects that had been taken from them.

They write from Paris, that various are the Reports, and as various the Conjectures what Measures the French Court intends to take upon the Declaration of War by Great Britain against Spain, but the most common and most probable Opinion is, that nothing will be certainly known till the Return of the

Couriers that have been dispatched to Madrid. Mean time it was said, that Orders have been issued to augment the King's Forces both of Foot and Horse, and the necessary Dispositions are making, that the Troop Spring: And at the same time that they are bearing up for the necessary Recruits at Paris and west of the Towns in France, the Court has sent two Millions of Livres to the Harbours of the Ocean and Mediterranean, to defray the Expences of the forty Men of War, which, 'tis said, are fitting out in those Ports. 'Tis added, that the French Troops formerly mention'd are not only march'd towards Roussillon, but that the Court has order'd a Reinforcement to be sent to the Garisons on the Frontiers of French Flanders and those in the Channel.

The Neptune, Capt. Godbee, bound from Gallipoly for London, is lost near Europa Point near Gibraltar. The Crew and Part of the Cargo is saved.

The Deal-Cable Man of War, Capt. Webb, is arrived at Portsmouth from Lisbon.

The Kinsale Man of War, Capt. Cornwall, and the Eltham, Lord Augustus Fitzroy, were at Lisbon, the 6th Instant O.S. for England.

'Tis wrote from St. Sebastian the 19th Instant, N.S. that late the preceding Night, one of their Privateers brought in a Ship bound from London to Barbadoes, call'd the Entrim, Capt. Smith, rather the Entrim, Smith, who sail'd out of the Downs on that Voyage the 30th of October; tho' some hope from the Shortness of the Time, that it may mean the Dolphin, Rhymes, which we lately mention'd to be carried in there, because a considerable Person whose Name is Smith was with his Family on board this Ship.

Yesterday, his Majesty's most gracious Person pass'd the Great Seal for Mess. Raphael and Isaac La Cour, two Brothers and Merchants, for absolving themselves from a Statute of Bankruptcy since since taken out against them.

His Majesty has been pleas'd to appoint Major General John Jones to be Governor of Kingston upon Hull, in the Room of General Monagu deceased.

The Right Hon. the Lord Raymond is appointed one of the Lords of the Bedchamber to his Majesty.

The several Regiments at Gibraltar, and Portsmouth are ordered to be augmented to 70 Men in each Company, according to those on the English Establishment.

Last Week the Right Hon. the Earl of Hylford took the Oath and his Seat in the House of Peers, as one of the Sixteen Peers of Scotland, in the Room of the Earl of Moreton, deceased.

The Act of Parliament for the Lottery limits the 1st of December for the latest Day on which the same shall be drawn, and the Managers have appointed the 10th to begin the same.

High Water this Day } Morning } Evening }
at London Bridge. } 03 14 } 03 33

Bank Stock nothing done. India 156 3/4. South Sea 94 3/4. Old Annuity 108. New ditto 108 1/8. Three per Cent. 96 3/4. Five per Cent. 109 3/4. Royal Assurance 88 1/4. London Assurance 12 1/8. African 19 1/2. India Bonds 91. Premium. South Sea ditto 151. Bank Circulation 11 17 1/2. Prem. Six Talles 1-half to 1 Prem. English Copper 1. 6 1/2. Welsh ditto 15 1/2. Three 1-half per Cent. Banker Orders 99 3/4. Three per Cent. ditto 91 1/2. Half Million Bank 111 1-half. Equivalent 111 1-half. Lottery Tickets 91 51 6d.

Custom-house, London, November 15. 1759.
For SALE.
By Order of the Honourable Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs, &c.

ON Thursday the 22d of November, 1759. at Ten of the Clock in the Afternoon, will be put up to Sale in the Long Room in the Custom-house, London, Several Parcels of Bohemian and Green Tea, Coffee, Brandy, Rum, and Geneva, &c. of all Kinds. To be seen at the King's Warehouse on Suffolk-street 20th and Wednesday the 21st of November Instant, and in the Morning before the Sale, between the Hours of Eight and Twelve in the Forenoon, and Three and Five in the Afternoon of the same Days.

This Day is published,
(Price FOUR-PENCE.)
A COPY of the ROYAL CHARTER for
Establishing an Hospital for the Maintenance and
Education of Exposed and Deserted Young Children.
Printed for JOHN OSORNEY, at the Golden Ball in St. Dunstons-Row.